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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/806,292	03/23/2004	Robert Frost	029082.53212US	1862

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EXAMINER	
JASTRZAB, KRISANNE MARIE	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1744	

DATE MAILED: 02/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/806,292	FROST ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Krisanne Jastrzab	1744	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 November 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-8* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The newly added limitation that the temperature of the "hot air" be above a temperature of the objects following removal of the condensate layer, is not properly supported by the original disclosure and as such, the limitation is not being considered.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

With respect to claims 3 and 4, the use of "warm" is found to be vague and indefinite because it is a relative term of degree and it is unclear as to what would constitute "warm", and the use of "homogenous temperature condition" is found to be vague and indefinite because it is unclear as to what would actually constitute an "homogenous temperature condition".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by DE 10114758, as described in Applicant's specification.

Applicant clearly describes DE 10114758 as teaching the invention as claimed including the newly added time limitations. See page 1, paragraph 003, of Applicant's instant specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings et al., U.S. patent No. 4,952,370, in view of DE 10114758 as described in Applicant's instant specification and as set forth above.

Cummings et al., teach sterilization of the surfaces of a chamber wherein a combination of steam and hydrogen peroxide is created in a vaporizer, the combination is sent to the chamber to be sterilized and then condensed on the surfaces being treated. A vacuum is drawn to remove the condensate by evacuation. The vacuum is set such that the water vapor will removed first to enhance contact of the hydrogen

peroxide. The steps of the process are repeated with the introduction of the hydrogen peroxide/steam combination occurring in a plurality of injections. See column 2, lines 40-53, column 3, lines 40-68, column 4, lines 45-62, column 5, lines 20-30, column 6, lines 1-5, 12-16, 20-25, 33-50 and 65-68, and column 7, lines 1-5.

It would have been well within the purview of one of ordinary skill in the art to employ time frames as taught in DE '758, in the system of Cummings et al., because of their recognized efficacy in achieving sterilization in an optimally rapid action.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cummings et al., '370 and DE '758, as applied to claims 1-6 and 8 above, and further in view of Pflug et al., U.S. patent No. 5,525,295.

Pflug et al. teach a similar sterilization method as that in Cummings utilizing a combination of steam and hydrogen peroxide. Pflug et al., further teach the use of conveying systems for moving articles into and out of the sterilization chamber to be treated without requiring direct user contact before or after the treatment. See column 4, lines 1-7, column 5, lines 4-37, column 9, lines 38-45.

It would have been well within the purview of one or ordinary skill in the art to employ conveying means as in Pfug et al., with a sterilization method as in Cummings et al., and DE '758, if sterilizing objects as well as chamber surfaces, because it would optimally provided for transport of the articles into and out of the treatment area without compromising the integrity of the treatment area sterility, and without requiring direct user contact.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koubek U.S. patent No. 4,512,951, in view of DE '758 as applied above.

Koubek teaches the application of a combination of steam and hydrogen peroxide, condensed onto surfaces of surgical and diagnostic articles to be sterilized with the removal there of via the application of vacuum. Koubek teaches preheating of the system to prevent premature condensation of the combination before contacting all surfaces. See column 1, lines 13-15, column 3, lines 35-30 and column 4, lines 15-20.

It would have been well within the purview of one of ordinary skill in the art to employ time frames as taught in DE '758, in the system of Koubek, because of their recognized efficacy in achieving sterilization in an optimally rapid action.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington,* 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-16 of copending Application No. 10/363,546. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are of the same inventive concept, namely, sterilization by the application of steam and hydrogen peroxide such that they condense onto the surface being sterilized, with removal thereof by drawing a vacuum, differentiated only by '546 claiming placement of the object in a known and well recognized sterilization wrap or bag.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of copending Application No. 10/759,071. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are of the same inventive concept, namely, sterilization by the application of steam and hydrogen peroxide such that they condense onto the surface being sterilized, with removal thereof by drawing a vacuum, differentiated only in that '071 specifies that the sterilization chamber be constructed of non-heat conducting materials which is intrinsic to the process requiring condensation of the sterilant onto those surfaces.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-8 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-20 of copending Application No. 09/941,925. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because they are of the same inventive concept, namely, sterilization by the application of steam and hydrogen peroxide such that they condense onto the surface being sterilized, with removal thereof by drawing a vacuum, differentiated only by '292 claiming pre-heating of surfaces in the treatment area, a well recognized step in processes employing the injection of a previously vaporized sterilant in order to ensure that the sterilant reaches the entire area before condensing.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Krisanne Jastrzab whose telephone number is 571-272-1279. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Wed. 6:30am-4:00pm and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rick Crispino can be reached on 571-272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Krisanne Jastrzab
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1744

February 3, 2006